REMARKS

Claims 1-6, 8, 11-13 are pending in the present application. Claims 12-13 have

now been canceled. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

I.   **35 U.S.C. § 102, Anticipation**

Claims 12-13 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by

Astiz et al. (U.S. 6,035,330). This rejection is respectfully traversed. However, to avoid

further argument with the examiner, claims 12-13 are now cancelled without prejudice.

This rejection is now moot.

II.   **35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness**

Claims 1-2, 4-6, and 8 are rejected over Astiz et al. (6,035,330) in view of

Weinberg et al. (6,360,332).

Representative claim 1 reads,

> 1.   (Previously presented) A method for browsing a web site using a
> browser program running on a computer, comprising the steps of:
>   (a) receiving, from a server for a web site, a plurality of page structures
> and a plurality of page attributes for said web site, including information
> concerning said web site;
>   (b) displaying said plurality of page structures and said plurality of page
> attributes on a screen for a user;
>   (c) receiving, from the user, an input selecting either ones of said plurality
> of page structures or ones of said plurality of page attributes; and
>   (d) in response to receiving said input from the user, dynamically changing
> the display of at least one of said plurality of page structures if ones of said
> plurality of page attributes were selected and dynamically changing the
> display of at least one of said plurality of page attributes if ones of said
> plurality of page structures were chosen, wherein the display that is
> dynamically changed reflects a correlation between said page structures and
> said page attributes.

It is submitted that there are at least two problems with this rejection: (a)

Weinberg is not an analogous art to the present invention and claims and (b) Weinberg

does not show what it is cited to show. These problems will be looked at separately.

Weinberg is not an analogous art

While the aim of a reference and its relevance to the claims are not important in

an anticipation rejection, the same is not true in an obviousness rejection. In

acknowledging this fact, the Federal Circuit has stated,

> In order to rely on a reference as a basis for rejection, the reference must be
> either in the applicant's field of endeavor or, if not, then reasonably pertinent to

the particular problem with which the inventor was concerned. *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, ___, 24 U.S.P.Q.2d 1443, 1445 (Fed. Cir. 1992); *In re Deminski*, 796 F.2d 436, 442, 230 U.S.P.Q. 313, 315 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

It is noted that the present application, from its title to the claims, is directed to making it easier for a user to find information on a website. The claims, as evidenced by exemplary claim 1 above, recite displaying information about the website while changing the display of related attributes when a structure is chosen and changing the display of related structures when an attribute is chosen. This ability is valuable because it allows the user to specify an attribute, such as a key word, and have the website indicate structures, such as pages, where the attribute can be found. Rather than having to laboriously go through an entire website, or, more likely, giving up, the invention allows the user to determine quickly if the reference(s) to the item of interest is what they need.

In contrast, Weinberg clearly states that this patent "relates to user interfaces and associated methods for <u>testing the functionality of transactional servers</u>"[1]. It is submitted that Weinberg does not disclose a "method of browsing a web site", as claim 1 clearly does. Thus, it is submitted that Weinberg is not analogous art and would not have been looked at by one of ordinary skill in the art who was attempting to solve the problem addressed by the invention, regardless of what it might show.

Weinberg does not show what it is cited to show

Additionally, it is respectfully submitted that the claimed steps are not shown in Weinberg. Regarding claim 1, the rejections states that Weinberg teaches,

> "in response to receiving an input from a user, dynamically changing the display of at least one of said plurality of page structures if ones of said plurality of page attributes were selected and dynamically changing the display of at least one of said plurality of page attributes if ones of said plurality of page structures were chosen, wherein the display that is dynamically changed reflects a correlation between said page structures and said page attributes (Weinberg, fig.2, col. 11, line 63 - col. 12, line 3; col.13, lines 57-59 and col.24, lines 37-53; dynamically highlight page "Order type: OR" in hierarchy tree when selecting the attribute "order type field" and dynamically highlight attribute "Thomas Bush Inc." when the "Thomas Bush Inc." page in the hierarchy tree were selected)."

Weinberg says the following,

> "In one embodiment, when user data is entered in a field of the transactional server screen displayed in the capture window 206, such as the the order type field 210, the corresponding step 212 in the tree window 204 is highlighted. Similarly, when the user selects a step of the tree, the

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[1] Weinberg, Field of Invention, column 1, lines 23-25, underlining added

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> corresponding server screen is displayed in the server capture window 206
> and the corresponding screen object (is any) is highlighted. In this manner,
> the user can easily locate a step or associated screen field, such as to modify
> step properties during editing of the test"[2].

Thus, it appears that the rejection is equating the attributes and page structures of the claimed in invention with the fields and steps in the application being tested by Weinberg's program Applicant's do not claim to have invented the concept of using display techniques to show correlations. However, they do claim to have applied this concept to displaying web sites in such a way that it aids users in finding specific information on websites.

It is noted that the rejection has been shown to be without merit. Therefore, this rejection has been overcome.

Claim 3 is rejected over Astiz in view of Weinberg and Kanevsky et al (6,426,761).

Claims 1-2, 5 and 11 are rejected over Belfiore et al (6,525,748) in view of Weinberg.

Claim 3 is rejected over Belfiore in view of Weinberg and Kanevsky.

Claims 4, 6, and 8 are rejected over Belfiore in view of Weinberg and Astiz. It is noted that all of the above 103 rejections rely on Weinberg for the same showing as in the rejection discussed above. It is respectfully submitted that the same problems with Weinberg are present in these rejections as were discussed in the first rejection. Therefore, all of the 103 rejections are now overcome.

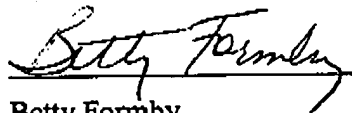[2] Weinberg, column 11, line 63 through column 12, line 5

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III. Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over the references cited and is now in condition for allowance.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

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Respectfully submitted,

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